

## REMARKS

Applicants have carefully reviewed and considered the Examiner's Office Action dated October 19, 2005. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendment and comments set forth below.

Applicants thank Examiner Harmon for the courtesies extended to his representative during the personal interview held on February 23, 2006. During that interview, the Office Action mailed October 19, 2005 was discussed. The following comments set forth Applicants' summary of the interview.

By this Amendment, claims 1, 5, 11-12 and 17 are amended. Claims 1, 3-5, 7-12, 14-17 and 19-20 are pending in the present application.

Applicants request withdrawal of the finality of the Office Action dated October 19, 2005 because the Examiner introduced a new ground of rejection that was neither necessitated by Applicants' amendment of the claims nor based on information submitted in an Information Disclosure Statement filed by Applicants. In particular, the Examiner rejects claims 1, 3-5, 7-12, 14-17 and 19-20 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, for the first time, as explained in paragraph 3 of the Action. Claims 3 and 12 are rejected because of the recitation of "in two of the separating devices" and "at least two separating devices", respectively. Claim 3 recites the original language of the claim as filed. Claim 12 was amended, but not where the Examiner is now rejecting the claim as indefinite. The independent claim changes for the respective dependent claims did not necessitate these new rejections. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the final rejection was premature and the finality of the rejection should be withdrawn.

The disclosure was objected to because the term “nonwoven” was considered confusing as it did not describe anything concrete. Applicants note that the term “nonwoven” was not object to in the initial Office Action. This application is translated from the original German text. The German word “vlies” is translated into the English language as “nonwoven”, which is a noun as evidenced by the attached definition of “vlies” in the Dictionary of Engineering and Technology, Volume I, German to English. Contrary to the Examiner’s position, “nonwoven” is well known to those of ordinary skill in the art as a noun. The attached definitions of “nonwoven” taken from Goggle are all nouns. The first definition of “nonwoven” describes “a fabric consisting of an assembly of textile fibers (oriented in one direction or in a random manner) held together (1) by mechanical interlocking ...”. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would have understood that “nonwoven” can be a noun. Applicants have not redefined the term. Accordingly, it is submitted that the specification clearly defines the invention as one of ordinary skill in the art would have understood. Withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-12, 14-17, and 19-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph for the reasons set forth in paragraph 3 of the Action. As argued above, the term “nonwoven” is a well defined term and one of ordinary skill in the art would understand what is meant by the term in the claims. In that the term “nonwoven” was originally in the claims, this new grounds of rejection makes the finality of the Office Action improper.

The Examiner further objected to the phrase “a rotational axis of the at least one separating device”. It is unclear why the Examiner has indicated that this phrase lacks

antecedent basis or is otherwise indefinite. Claim 1 is a method claim that recites introducing fibers to at least one separating device. This device has at least one separating element rotating about a rotational axis (claim 1, lines 5-6). As shown in the exemplary figures, the separating device may include a screening drum 21 and a separating drum 26. Both the screening drum and the separating drum rotate. Further, the axis of the screening drum is not necessarily the same as the separating drum. See page 22, paragraph [0062]. Thus, it is possible that the separating element has one rotating axis and the separating device has another rotational axis.

Claims 3 and 12 were rejected because the recitation of “in two of the separating devices” and “at least two separating devices”, respectively lacked antecedent basis. Claim 3 depends from method claim 1 and indicates that the separating step occurs in two separating devices. It is unclear to Applicants how this lacks antecedent basis as it introduces two separating devices without a definite article. With respect to claim 12, the definite article “the” has been deleted.

Claim 17 was rejected because the Examiner alleged that there was insufficient antecedent basis for the phrase “the feeding devices”. Applicants have amended claim 17 to correct the typographical error (the singular word device was intended). With respect to the Examiner’s objection of the phrase “that the feeding device feeds to the at least two separating devices”. The shortened format of the claim is intended to make it clear that the feeding device of the first clause feeds fibers of at least one type of filter material to the at least two separating devices. Applicants believe that the claim is clear as rewritten.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that claims 1, 3-5, 7-12, 14-17, and 19-20 are fully definite under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. Withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3-4, 7-9, 11-12, 14 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,973,503 to Hotchkiss for the reasons set forth in paragraph 5 of the Action. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 is a method claim that recites specific steps for producing a nonwoven for the manufacture of filter rods in the tobacco industry. The steps include 1) introducing fibers with a finite length to at least one separating device along a longitudinal axis of the separating device; 2) separating the fibers of at least one type of filter material into individualized fibers in the at least one separating device having at least one separating element rotating about a rotational axis where the rotating separating element tears the fibers apart and accelerates the separated, individualized fibers; and 3) feeding the separated, individualized fibers to a conveyor moving in a conveying direction such that the separated fibers form the nonwoven wherein a rotational axis of the at least one separating device is oriented essentially parallel to the conveying direction of the conveyor. Hotchkiss does not disclose each of these steps as described below.

Hotchkiss discloses “short fibers 32 that are blown in through conduit 301 and deposited within central conduit 303” (column 4, lines 38-40 of Hotchkiss). Contrary to the Action’s position, Hotchkiss does not disclose a machine or method for producing a nonwoven for the production of filter rods in the tobacco industry, which includes introducing fibers into individualized fibers, *separating the introduced fibers of at least one type of filter material into individualized fibers*, and feeding the separated,

individualized fibers to a conveyor wherein the separating device has a rotational axis essentially oriented parallel to the conveying direction of the conveyor and a rotating separating element that *tears the fibers apart and accelerates the separated, individualized fibers*. While Hotchkiss discloses fibers 32 being introduced to a central conduit 303, there is no disclosure that the central conduit 303 of Hotchkiss rotates. In addition, Hotchkiss does not disclose that rod 183 *tears the fibers apart and accelerates the separated, individualized fibers*. Rod 183 of Hotchkiss is the only part of the central conduit 303 of Hotchkiss that is disclosed as “may be rotated if it is desired to twist the resultant tube 315”. As clearly shown in Figure 1a of Hotchkiss, rod 183 does not tear apart fibers, but acts as an axis about the resultant which a resultant tube 515 can rotate. This is NOT separating introduced fibers into individualized fibers in a separating device having a separating element rotating about a rotational axis, as set forth in independent claim 1 of the present invention.

The fibers 32 of Hotchkiss are separated from a web 16 and then, are combined with meltblown fibers 311 to form a resulting tube 315 (column 4, lines 3-45 of Hotchkiss). That is, Hotchkiss discloses mixing shorter fibers 32 with longer fibers 311 to form a tow or tube with a round cross-section, or combines shorter fibers with longer fibers. This is NOT the claimed invention, as steps 2 and 3 of independent claim 1 are not disclosed.

Figure 2 of Hotchkiss illustrates that short fibers are beaten out a web 84. Thus, Hotchkiss discloses a picker roll 106 that separates fibers from a web. If picker roll 106 of Hotchkiss is considered the recited “separating device”, it has a rotational axis that is perpendicular to the conveying direction of the produced tackle or rope. In addition, the

fibers of Hotchkiss are not introduced in the direction of a longitudinal axis of picking roll 106. Consequently, Hotchkiss fails to disclose the recited orientation of the introduction of the fibers to be separated along the rotating separating device. It is the Action's position that central conduit 303 is the alleged "separating device"; however, fibers are combined in central conduit 303 of Hotchkiss and there is no disclosure of separating the fibers in central conduit 303. Thus, Hotchkiss fails to disclose the recited feature of "rotating separating element [device] has a rotational axis essentially oriented parallel to the conveying direction of the conveyor", as set forth in independent claims 1, and 11 of the present invention. Accordingly, Hotchkiss cannot anticipate claims 1, 3-4, 7-9, 11-12, 14 and 20. Withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) to Hotchkiss is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-9, 11, and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,116,738 to Pall as explained in paragraph 6 of the Action. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Pall is directed to a continuous production of tubular modular fiber elements using nonwoven webs from thermoplastic fibers and products. As stated in the Abstract of Pall, a process is provided for the continuous production of modular tubular filter elements using nonwoven webs in cylindrical or sheet form spun from thermoplastic material. Pall discloses fibers being deposited from a melt onto a rotating internal core element so as to produce a core. The word "separate" is used in Pall to describe "separate" layers or a spacer to separate filters. There is no disclosure of introducing fibers along a longitudinal axis of the separating device and separating fibers as recited in

independent method claims 1 and 5 in Pall. Consequently, there is no separating device or separating element as recited in claim 11 in Pall.

In Figure 4, Pall discloses fibers are supplied to a rotatable tubular extrusion die 53, which is designed to compress and melt the supplied thermoplastic extrudable polymeric material 54, so that rotating rigid core 51 is produced. Fibers, from the unnumbered fiberizer, are received by the rotating rigid core 51 so that fibers are spun onto the core 51. Nowhere does Pall disclose “separating the fibers of at least one type of filter material into individualized fibers in the at least one separating device having at least one separating element rotating about a rotational axis” where the fibers are torn apart or accelerated by a rotating separating element of the separating device, as recited in claim 1, or “at least one separating device for separating fibers of at least one type of filter material, wherein the fibers are introduced with a finite length into the at least one separating device in the direction of a longitudinal axis of the separating device”, as recited in independent claim 11. To the contrary, Pall discloses the melting of supplied fibers and the subsequent production of other fibers. Pall, likewise, does not disclose a conveyor downstream of the separating device for receiving the separated fibers as the polymeric material 54 of Pall is combined and not separated. Consequently, Pall fails to disclose each and every limitation of the rejection claims and, as such, Pall cannot anticipate the claimed invention as Pall fails to disclose the recited introduction and separating steps of claim 1 and the recited separating device and conveyor of claim 11. Withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) to Pall is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 3-5, 7-12, 14-17. and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over GB 2145918 to Arthur in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,662,221 to

Kaine for the reasons spanning pages 5 and 6 of the Action. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

With respect to claims 1 and 5, Arthur, at least, fails to disclose the steps of 1) introducing fibers with a finite length along a longitudinal axis of the at least one separating device; 2) separating the fibers in the separating device which has a rotating separating element that tears the fibers apart and accelerates the same; and 3) feeding the fibers to a conveyor moving in a conveying direction such that the separated fibers form the nonwoven wherein a rotational axis of the at least one separating device is oriented essentially parallel to the conveying direction of the conveyor.

The secondary reference to Kaine is directed to a method and apparatus for measuring material. Kaine does not mention the words “separated” or “separating” anywhere in its disclosure. Instead, Kaine is concerned with measuring the amount and the thermal insulating value of fibers during the conveying from a source to a different location. Thus, Kaine is directed to a totally different concept and technology. Kaine discloses counter rotating shredders 16, which provide an initial shredding to achieve uniformity and density of the fibrous material. Nowhere does Kaine disclose, let alone teach or suggest, using shredders 16 to separate fibers into individual fibers where the fibers are introduced along a longitudinal axis of the separating device, as set forth in claim 1, nor does Kaine disclose more than one device for breaking the filament into smaller lengths (claim 5). In addition, Kaine does not disclose the step of separating fibers of the two types of filter material in separate separating devices, nor does Kaine disclose the step of combining the separated fibers as recited in claim 5. Accordingly, Kaine is not directed to *the separation of fibers into individual fibers along the along the*



*longitudinal axis of the separating device.* Instead, Kaine discloses fibrous material being shredded, similar to Hotchkiss and Pall. Consequently, Kaine cannot render the claims obvious because 1) Kaine does not separate finite fibers into fibers as Kaine teaches shredding fibrous material (i.e., one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to add a shredder to Arthur), 2) Kaine does not disclose feeding fibers with a finite length into a separating device; but a bunch of fibrous material (there is no motivation why one of ordinary skill in the art would use a shredder with a continuous fiber length as taught by Arthur), and 3) the shredder taught by Kaine is not a separating device. Accordingly, Arthur in view of Kaine does not render claims 1, 3-5, and 7-10 obvious.

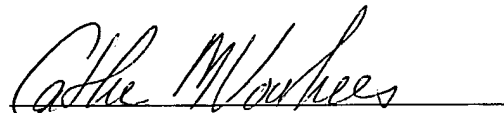
With respect to claims 11 and 17, Arthur does not disclose a machine or an arrangement with 1) at least one separating device for separating fibers of at least one type of filter material, wherein the fibers are introduced with a finite length along a longitudinal axis of the at least one separating device; 2) the at least one separating device includes a rotating separating element; and 3) a conveyor downstream of the at least one separating device for receiving the separated fibers from the at least one separating device where in the rotating separating element has a rotational axis essentially oriented parallel to the conveying direction of the conveyor. As argued above, Kaine does not teach or suggest separating fibers into individual fibers and is concerned with a totally different process. Consequently, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify Arthur as suggested in the Action. However, even if combined, Arthur in view of Kaine does not render claims 11-12, 14-17, and 19-20 obvious.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that independent claims 1, 5, 11 and 17 and their respective dependent claims 3-4; 6-10; 12 and 14-16; and 19-20 are allowable over the prior art of record. Reconsideration of the application and an issuance of a Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

If the Examiner is of the opinion that the prosecution of the application would be advanced by a personal interview, the Examiner is invited to telephone undersigned counsel to arrange for such an interview.

Respectfully submitted,

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## Web

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### Definitions of **nonwoven** on the Web:

- A fabric consisting of an assembly of textile fibers (oriented in one direction or in a random manner) held together (1) by mechanical interlocking; (2) by fusing of thermoplastic fibers or (3) by bonding with a rubber, starch, glue, casein, latex or a cellulose derivative or synthetic resin.  
[www.delstarinc.com/glossary.html](http://www.delstarinc.com/glossary.html)
- A fabric-like textile structure, having with range of thickness and being produced from an assembly of fibres ( with random or parallel orientation ) by applying bonding with adhesive / thermal treatment / needle punching.  
[www.juteworld.com/Glossary/Glossary-page2/body\\_glossary-page2.html](http://www.juteworld.com/Glossary/Glossary-page2/body_glossary-page2.html)
- A fabric made of fibers held together by interlocking or bonding, by chemical or thermal means Linen-soft and opaque for comfort, modesty and warmth The feel of cloth medical wear at a disposable price point  
[216.235.64.15/Glossary1.htm](http://216.235.64.15/Glossary1.htm)
- A fabric manufactured directly from fibers or filaments, or from a web of fibers without the yarn preparation needed for weaving, knitting or tufting.  
[www.fabrica.com/Carpet/cptterms.html](http://www.fabrica.com/Carpet/cptterms.html)

Related phrases: [nonwoven material](#) [nonwoven fabric](#) [spunlace nonwoven](#) [nonwoven medium](#) [nonwoven roving](#)

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 dity of colour reproduction || **zeiger m** (TV) /  
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 correction; CTBC || **zentrum n** (Habl) / E-  
 zerlegung f / colour splitting  
 icker) / cassonade  
 idwirtschaft f / farm; location (Australia)  
 r Abschwächer (Phot) / Farmer's reducer  
 ge f / fencing pliers pl  
 enkraftwerk n / solar power farm, solar farm,  
 er plant o. station || **swolle f** / range wool  
 röhre f, Dissektoröhre f (TV) / Farnsworth  
 inside ship) / fas, f. a. s.  
 Reisigbündel n (Hydr) / fascine, bush, faggot,  
 räftige (Hydr) / saucisse, cisson  
 bau m (Hydr) / fascine work || **dam m**,  
 nm m / sausage dam || **drän m** / fascine drain  
 f / fascine mattress || **walze f** (dicker als  
 heavy-type whipped fascine, sausage  
 ion || **wurst, Sinklage f** (Hydr) / water fascine  
 ch) / bezel, basil || **abgefaste Kante** (Holz) /  
 || **abgefaste Kante** (Palet) / chamfer  
 rd chamfer || **Führungsfasen f** (Werkz) / land,  
 des Spiralbohrers / land || **brett n** (Zimm)  
 ed board; tongued and grooved  
 sen / chamfer || **von Kanten** / bevelling,  
 ing || **breite f** (Bohrer) / width of land; land  
 || **freiwinkel m** (Wzm) / (first) tool orthogonal  
 e || **freiwinkel m** (Räumwz) / land angle of the  
 || **keilwinkel m** (Wzm) / first tool orthogonal  
 ngle || **ring m** (Mot) / taper-face piston ring ||  
 nkel m (Räumwz) / land angle of the face ||  
 m / angle of the bezel  
 g) / fibre (GB); fiber (US) || **Fiber f**, Stapel m  
 tsbegriff) (Textil) / staple || **Fäserchen n** (Web)  
 || **an f pl**, Werg n (Flachs) / harl || **f mit**  
 äßigem Durchmesser (Textil) / true fiber || **m**  
 Form (Pap) / crossgrain || mit  
 ichtung des Formats (Pap) / in format direction  
 r || **with the grain** || **quer zur** || across the  
**ablage f** (Spinn) / fiber baling || **achse f** / fiber  
 affinität f / fiber affinity || **asbest m** / fibrous  
 s, mineral flax || **aufschluß m** (Pap) /  
 ment of fibres || **band n** (Spinn) / sliver; card  
 über band; slubbing || **bart m**, büschel n  
 tuft || **bart m**, riste f (Flachs) / strick of flax o.  
 || **baryt m** / fibrous spar || **beton m** / fiber  
 e || **bildend** / fibrogen; fiber-forming ||  
 el n / fiber bunch o. bundle || **bündel n**,  
 l n (Baumwolle) / cotton flock || **bündelung f** /  
 nching  
 n n, Fibrille f / fibril  
 mplatte f (aus Glasfasern) / fibrous glass mat ||  
 nstoff m / fiber deadening material; fibrous  
 ng material || **diagramm n** (Krist) / fiber  
 n || **durchlauf m** (Spinn) / flow of fibers ||  
 ge f (Seil) / fiber core || **fänger m** (Zuck) / pulp  
 , crush-cush o. trash elevator and strainer || **fet**  
 r grease || **filter m n** / fiber filter || **flor m**,  
 vlies n (Textil) / fibrous web; card web ||  
 iges Aluminiumoxid / faseron[er]de ||  
 aktioniergerät n (Pap) / pulp fiber classifier ||  
 tionierung f / fiber classification || **füllstoff m**  
 fiber-filler || **gemisch n** (Textil) / union; fiber  
 o. mixture || **gewebe n** (Textil) / fibrous tissue ||  
 icht n / dry fibre weight || **gips m** / fibrous  
 n, English talc || **gitter n** (Krist) / fibrous grid ||  
 n / spinning material o. matter; fiber material ||  
 , Zellstoffholz n (Pap) / pulp wood  
 stringy, thready; fibrous || **knotig** (Pap) /  
 knotty || **spinnstoffartig** / fibrous, filamentous  
 hnhg (Fleisch, Kohle, Marmor) / stringy ||

faserförmig / filamentary, filamentous || **er Alaun** /  
 fibrous alum || **er Anthrazit** / fibrous anthracite || **er**  
 Beschaffenheit / fibrousness || **er Brauneisenstein**,  
 brauner Glaskopf / fibrous brown iron ore || **er Bruch**  
 / fibrous fracture || **es Pulver** / fibrous powder ||  
 zellig / fibrous cellular  
**Faser-kalk m**, Atlasspat m / satin spar || **klumpen**;  
 klotz m, Knolle f (Baumwolle) / cotton lump || **kohle f** /  
 fibrous coal || **kreisel m** / fiber optical gyro ||  
 kunstleder n / artificial skin || **länge f** / fiber length  
 || **längenmeßgerät n** / fiber length tester ||  
 laufrichtung f, längsrichtung f (Pap) / grain direction,  
 machine direction || **lichtleiter m** / glass o.  
 fiber-optic(al) light guide || **metall n** / fiber metal ||  
 metallurgie f / fiber metallurgy || **mischung f** (Textil)  
 / fiber blend  
 fasern vt, abfasern / fray [out], ravel [out], fuzz  
 Faser-neigung f (Holz) / inclination of the fibers || **optik**  
 f, Bildeitstab m / fiber optics || **optikbeleuchtung f**  
 (Instr) / illumination by fiber optics || **orientierung f** in  
 der Längsrichtung / fiber alignment || **pflanze f** /  
 fibrous plant || **platte f** (Opt) / fiber plate ||  
 plattenpresse f (Holz) / fiber press || **protein n** /  
 fibrous protein || grünlichgrauer **quarz** (Min) / cat's  
 eye || **richtung f** (Holz) / grain || **richtung**,  
 Maschinenrichtung f (Pap) / machine o. long direction ||  
 rinne f (Zuck) / trash gutter || **rohstoff m** / textile raw  
 material || **schicht f** / layer of fibers || **schicht f** (Pap)  
 / furnish layer || **schichtglas n** / ply glass || **schliere f**  
 / stria || **schonend** / fiber preserving || **schutz m**,  
 schutzmittel n (Tensid) / fiber protecting agent || **seele**  
 f (Seil) / fiber core || **seil n** / rope from [natural o.  
 synthetic] fibers || **serpentin m** (Min) / chrysotile,  
 Canadian asbestos || **staub m** (Textil) / flue, fiber dust ||  
 stift m, Filzstift m / felt tip pencil || **stoff m** (allg) /  
 fibrous material o. substance || **stoff m** (Zuck) / [fine]  
 trash, crush-cush || **stoffhaltig**, faserig / fibrous ||  
 stoffisolierung, stoffisolation f / fibrous insulation ||  
 stoffkabel n / fiber covered cable || **stoff-Lage f**,  
 Faserstoffbahn f (Pap) / web || **stoffplatte**, Hartpappe f  
 / fiberboard || **stoffschicht f** (Pap) / furnish layer ||  
 stoffumhüllung f (Elektr) / fabric sheath ||  
 stoffzusammensetzung f (Pap) / fiber composition ||  
 struktur f / fiber pattern o. structure, fibrous structure  
 || **talk m** / fibrous talc || **torf m** / fibrous peat  
 Faserung f (Opt) / fibrillation || **(Plast)** / fiber, show  
 Faser-verbundwerkstoff m / fiber reinforced material,  
 fiber composite [pregreg] || **verlauf m** (Schm, Stahl) /  
 fiber orientation || **verstärkt** (Plast) / fiber reinforced ||  
 verstärktes Metall / fiber reinforced metal ||  
 verstärkter Kunststoff, FK / fiber reinforced plastic  
 || **vlies**, Nonwoven n (Vliesstoff) (Textil) / nonwoven,  
 spunbonded tissue, fibrous web || **werkstoff m** /  
 composite fiber material || **zahl f** / number of fibers ||  
 zahl f / fiber count, number of fibers || **zeichen n** (im  
 Papiergeld) (Pap) / thread mark || **zement m** / asbestos  
 cement, transit || **zeolith**, Phillipsit m (Min) /  
 phillipsite || **zu-Faser-Bindung f** (Pap) / interfibre  
 bonding  
 Paß n / cask, barrel || **(Gerb)** / tanning pit o. drum || **er**  
 Barrel n (159 l) (Petroleum) / barrel || **er**, (große) Tonne f  
 (= 252 gallons) / tun || **für trockene Waren**, Packfaß  
 n / keg, cask for dry goods || **je Minute** (Öl) / bpm,  
 barrels per min || **je Tag** (Öl) / b/d, barrels per day || **er**  
 von 82 l / kilderkin || **Wasser je Tag** (Öl) / bwpd,  
 barrels of water per day || **auf Fässer füllen** (Brau)  
 barrel v || **großes** **vat**; **kleines** **small cask** ||  
 vom (Brau) / on draught || **abfüllen n** / barrel filling  
 assade, Straßenfront f (Bau) / façade, facade, front, face  
 assaden-elemente n pl / cladding panels pl || **farbe f** /  
 house paint || **gerüst n** / façade scaffolding ||  
 gliederung f / membering of façades || **kollektor m**  
 (Sonnenwärme) / vertical collector || **lift m** (zum  
 Reinen) / façade elevator || **maurer m** (Bau) / pointer

|| **platte f**, Verkleidungsplatte f / facing tile || **putz m**  
 / facing plaster || **stein m**, -ziegel m / facing brick ||  
 hartgebrannter **stein** (Bau) / facing pavior ||  
 Traggerüst n / supporting structure of the façade ||  
 verkleidung f / curtain wall  
 Fassait m (Min) / fassait  
 Faß-anhänger m (Kfz) / barrel carrying trailer || **aufzug**,  
 -elevator m / barrel elevator || **ausleuchtampe f** /  
 barrel inspection lamp || **bauch m**, -bauchung f / belly  
 of a cask, bilge o. bulge of a barrel || **bier n** / beer on  
 draught, draught o. keg beer || **boden m** / barrel head  
 Fäßchen n / small cask  
 Faßdaube f / stave, sideboard, shingle  
 fassen vt, ergreifen / grasp [at], catch, get hold [of] ||  
 (Wasserkraft) (Hydr) / harness [water power] ||  
 einfassen / border || **enthalten** / hold, contain ||  
 einsetzen (Edelsteine) / enchase, set, mount || **vi**  
 (Mörtel, Leim) / set; cement well, harden || **ziehen**  
 (Pumpe) / work || **Greifen n** (Walzenbrecher) / nip || **n**,  
 Fassung f (Edelsteine) / setting || **der Räder** / bite of  
 the wheels || **eine Quelle** (Hydr) / tap a spring || **mit**  
 den Händen ~ / grab, grasp, grip || **mit der Zange** ~ /  
 tong vt; grasp with tongs || **Wasser** ~ (Bergh) / gather  
 water || **Wetter** ~ (Bergh) / build ventilators  
 Fasser m (Arbeiter) (Opt) / setter  
 Faß-fabrik f / cask manufactory, cooperage || **farbung f**  
 / drum dyeing || **formig** / barrel-shaped || **gärung f**  
 (Brau) / cask fermentation || **gärung f** (Obergärung, Brau)  
 / union system, cleansing system in casks || **geläger n**,  
 -hefe f (Brau) / cask deposit, bottomis pl || **gerbung f** /  
 drum tanning || **hahn**, Zapfen m / faucet, spigot ||  
 holz n, Böttcherholz n / stave wood, wood for making  
 barrels || **kühler m** / drum o. barrel (US) radiator ||  
 läger n (ein Gestell) (Brau) / gantry, gauntry, gantree  
 stillage, settles pl || **lagergerüst n** / barrel storage  
 stack || **lagergestell**, -lagergerüst n (Chem) / drum  
 storage stack || **öl n** / packed petroleum  
 Fasson f / fashion, make, form, shape || **s**, auch Form:  
 || **arbeit f** (Dreh) / profiling || **automat m**,  
 -drehtmaschine f / automatic forming machine ||  
 beleimung f (Buchb) / stencil glueing || **draht m**,  
 Profildraht m / profile[d] o. figured wire || **drehbank**,  
 -drehtmaschine f / profiling lathe || **drehteile m n pl**  
 (Wzm) / repetition work; screw machine parts pl ||  
 hobel m, Stabhobel m / mo[ul]ding plane ||  
 [ier]arbeit, Formarbeit f (Wzm) / form[ing] work  
 shaping, form turning  
 fassonieren: formen / shape, form v || **er**, façonnieren (Web)  
 / fashion vt  
 Fassonkernstütze f / contoured chaplet  
 Faß-pichmaschine f / barrel pitching machine || **pumpe**  
 f / drum o. barrel pump || **Putzmaschine**,  
 -scheuermaschine f / cask scrubbing machine ||  
 reifen m / barrel hoop || **reifenbandstahl m** /  
 supporting hoop for barrels || **riegel m** / crossbeam of  
 the barrel || **roller m** / barrel rolling device || **spund**  
 m, Spundloch n / bunghole, bung || **tonne f**, -boje f  
 (Schiff) / cask buoy || **transportgestell n**, Faßpalette f /  
 dunnage (US)  
 Fassung f / holder || **er**, Fassen n, Einsetzen n der  
 Diamanten (Edelsteine) / mount[ing], setting || **er** (Quelle) /  
 catching of a source o. spring, water catchment || **er**  
 (z.B. von Bächen) / harness || **er**, Halterung f (Masch)  
 mounting || **er**, Träger m (Opt) / mount || **er**  
 (Leuchtstofflampe) / bracket for fluorescent tube ||  
 (Elektr, Lampe) / lampholder, lamp holder o. socket || **er**  
 Formulierung f / formulation || **er der Sicherung** (Elektr)  
 / fuse holder || **er des Ziehriings** / case of a drawing die  
 || **mit Schalter**, Hahnfassung f (Elektr) / switch  
 [lamp]holder o. socket || **optischer Instrumente** /  
 mounting of optical instruments, casing || **schließbare** **er**  
 (Hydr) / flow regulating water chamber  
 Fassungs-lehre f (Lampe) / holder, gauge || **raum m**,  
 -vermögen n / cubical contents pl, capacity || **ring m**